NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Non-Arrival of the Ningara at Hallfax HARDRAY, Jan 22-11 % P. M. There are no signs of the Nusgara up to the present moment. "She is now in her six esath day out. The weather here is clear and very cold, and a north west gale prevails.

From Eoston
THE WEATHER-DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

Boston, Jan 22, 1854. The weather eleared up last night, and a strong worth Test gale prevailed. It has been very cold to-day. An interesting daughter of Elbridge G. Thompson, of Halifax, Mass., six years of age, was taken to the Boston Bospital a few days since, and died to cay of hydropho-

Hems from Battimore.

BALTIMORE Jan. 21, 1854. New Orleans papers of last Sanday have been received,

but contain no news of interest. The bark Wright brings nothing important from Rio-Holders of coffee were swaiting more invorable advices

Captain of a Schooner Accidentally Killed

NORFOLK Jan 21, 1854. The schooler Ames Lawrence, Captain Elisha Paddle-N. C. On the 19th, off Cape Hatterss, to getting the an chor up, the gearing broke, and a spoke struck the captain on the head, from the effects of which he died in

> The Ship Sir Charles Napier CHARLESTON, Jan. 21, 1854

The ship Sir Charles Naple:, before reported ashore, was got off uninjured, and arrived at Savannah on Friday. Marbets. New Orleans, Jan. 17, 1854.

New ORLEANS, Jan. 17, 1854.

Cotton has been animated to day, under the Europa's advices. The sales were 10,000 bales, at irregular prices. Strict midding is quoted \$\tilde{9}\xi_0 = \tilde{9}\xi_0 = \tilde{9}\

PROVIDENCE, Jan 2!, 1854. Our cottoe market continues steady. For wool there is a steady demand for all descriptions, but the market is without material change. Medium grades are in most request, of which the stock is Bg.t. The saiss of the week have been 22,000 lbs. Frinting cloths closed with a fair demand at regular prices. The sales of the week reached 35,800 pieces.

Electric Telegraph Cable Across the North River.

The telegraph cable ordered from Messrs. Newall & Co.'s establishment, Gateshead upon Type, England, by Henry J. Rogers, of Baltimore, superintendent of House's New York and Washington telegraph line, was laid down on Saturday afternoon, by that gentleman, across the North river, from Fort Was hington Point to Fort Lee, in thirty minutes. The diameter of this cable is three fourths of an inch. It weighs 3 525 lbs., and is one mile in length. It contains a single conductor of No. 16 copper wire, covered with two coats of gutta percha, and wrapped with ropeyarn, forming a core, over which is spirally laid eight protect the enclosed copper conductor.

platform nine feet in diameter, was made for the purpose weighing 1,500 lbs. The capstan, with sable, were placed on the deck of the steam towboat Delaware, at Fort Washington Point, in fifty minutes, and the time con-Furned in getting everything on board, including the drty minutes occupied in laying the cable at the bottom of the river, was one hour and twenty minutes.

Mesers. Newall & Co., and laid down under the Channe

between Dover and Calais eighteen months ago. During the heavy sleet that occurred on Friday morn ing last all the telegraph wires enspended across the North river were broken from its immense weight, and therefore the House line found it necessary to lay their from cable as a pressution for the future. As soon as the North river communication was lestablished, and the eable is found to work better than any conductor ever tald serose the North river for that purpose.

The House live by this means now have wires working under and above the North river, and have spared no extheir office, No. 21 Well street

Marine Affairs. SAILING OF THE BALTIC-THE STORM OF SATURDAY NIGHT.

A report was circulated in some parts of the town res from this port for Liverpool at noon on Saturday, had run mahore on Long Island during the gale which set in that night. Upon making inquiry our reporter found that the ramor was without foundation; but he was informed that Daptain Comelock had deemed it prudent to lie to for a few hours, and went off again early jesterday morning A couple of steamers had been despatched to look aft the Baltie during Saturday night, and probably this gave rise to the rumer of an accident. We have no evidence that the was detained for even the couple of hours spoken of, but deemed it right to make inquiry.

The Police Uniform.

TO THE RDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In perusing the columns of your widely circulated paper of January 22d, my attent in was called a the report of the Chief of Police, in ansaer to a resolution of the Board Alderma. He states that there are four members of the police department who refuse to wear the uniform. He futhermore states his into acquainted with their reasons for refusing to wear the uniform. Mr. Elitor in justice to my position as an officer, and to myself as a man, and to every member of the pelice department. I feel bound to state my reasons for not complying with the order to wear the uniform. My oath of office requires me to support a position of an area of the register of the state of New York, a doubt arose the Commissioners of Police received their cower from the Lexistature of the State of New York, a doubt arose in my mind whether the Legislature had gave them that amount of power; and not feeling free to act with a doubt on my mind. I consulted coursel, and on looking over the acts of the Legislature of 1853 they were rully satisfied that power was not invested in the Commissioners and that there was no existing law to oblige any man to wear it. On the strength of this information, backed by the written opinion of such mee as Mesers McKeon, Cortis Noyes and Jas. Sacroet. I felt fully justified in testing the legality of the order, backed by the rule of the Legislature of 1856, that there was no isay to oniform the police of this city, neither was it the intent of the Legislature so to do.

I abould not have published this article, but feeling it The Police Uniform.

to do.

I should not have published this article, but feeling it my duty to acquaint the Chief with my reasons. I submit then, with due respect to the Commissioners and in justice to my associates. I subscribe my self, one of the four, JAMES Y. BUNHAM,

Ex Sergeant of the Fifth patrol.

Ex Sergenat of the Fifth pairol.

Brooklyn City Intelligence
Farat Accident at the Atlanto Dock — A fatal occurrence took place at the Atlanto Dock — A fatal occurrence took place at the Atlanto Dock — A fatal occurrence took place at the Atlanto Dock on Saturday about moon. A stevedere, usumed John Powers, in the employ of Young & Billings, while standing upon the wharf and beaming against a post, was struck upon the breat of some bare of from which were being holsted from a vassel by horte power, and instantly killed. His body was taken in an do conveyed to his heme in Van Brunt street. Be was an Irishman by birth, a siber, a eady man, and leaves pedind him a wife and four small children.

Firm—Derraporion of Hories — On Saturday evening a fire was, discovered breaking out the stable of Mesers. Mitchell & Campbell, in De Bavoise place, and the flames a gread with such rapidity that it was found impossible to says the contents, among which were two flue horses, a saigh, &c., all being consumed with the building. The damage exceeds \$1,000, upon which there is an insurance 1800. Subsequently an alarm was created in the Toird sistrict, which was caused by the burning of a chimney.

Allegen Romen Armstrap.—Officers Higgins and Saedlers, of the Chief's office, on Saturday last, arrested Thos. Medivens, on the charge of rombing Corporal Brown, of the United States Marines, of a shawl and gold watch, while crossing the East river on Wednesday night last. Others implicated in the sifair have also been arrested and are detained in outday for examination.

The seven o'clock outward train from Restor, on the

The seven o'alock outward train from Boston, on the poline branch, on the 19th inst., ran upon a man named butch Dolan, who was walking on the track. From appearances it was supposed that Dolan was caught by the question and dragged a datance of nearly two miles. The has body twas discovered it was entirely lifeless, paceased belonged in Ruxbury, where he leaves a wife and two or three children.

Egyptian Art. Dr. Abbott's Collection at the Stuyvesant Institute.

It is a fact little creditable to the intellectual tastes of the community amongst whom we live that a collection like that of Dr. Abbott should meet with such little an couragement Unsurpassed for the variety and laterest of the curious relies of which it is composed—the evi dences of an extinct civilization of which we have but a faint and imperfect idea-we can conceive no greate mental treat than that of a few hours passed in their inspection. Unfortunately, but few seem to share this opinion, if we might judge from the paucity of the attendance that we have seen on the several occasions that we have visited it. Had it been an exhibition of human deformity, or some counterfest monstroally, all New York would have flocked to behold it.

It is difficult to account for this indifference. It reem to us that there can be no more interesting subject for study-and contemplation than these memorials of a people whose historical records have almost entirely perished, and of whose intellectual progress we can only form an opinion from such fragmentary evidence as is to be found in museums. Collections such as Dr. Abbett's, however, have a higher purpose than that of the gratifi cation of a mere idle curiosity. They present us with conclusive proo's of the authenticity of the sacred writings-proofs tangible and irrecu, able-such as must brirg conviction home to the mind of the most obstinate sceptic. They discover to us, too, the first germs of Greek and Roman art, which took their rise in the gross my tho logical corceptions of this singular people, and which, when transplanted to a more congenial soil, gradually expanded into the ideal and pletic forms that are so much somired at the present day.

In order than we may thoroughly appreciate the merits of Dr. Abbott's collection we must first become acquainted with the leading characteristics of Egyptian art. To do this we must revert to its origin,

That the arts of painting and sculpture were known is the earliest ages must be evident to all who reflect upon the love of imitation inherent in our nature, and the numberless accidental circumstances that must have re vesled to man their primitive elements. The popular be lief that the first incident which led to the discovery of the radiments of the art of painting was the tracing by a girl of her lover's shadow on the wall, may be accepted as a type of the simple chances which first conducted the human mind into the path of imitation. The love of art is in fact, a natural passion, which will find a means of developement, more or less material or imaginative, accord ing to the intellectual capacities of the different races.

The Indian evinces the necessity for its gratification in the painting and tallowing of his person, the Brahmin to the decoration of his temples, and the Arab in the pic-turesque splendor of his attire. A still stronger incentive may be traced in the natural anxiety implanted in the breasts of every warlike people to perpetuate the records of their great events by some more graphic and enduring mode of deliceation than the imperfect symbols employed in hieroghyphtoal writings. For a brief period the latter medium of expression sufficed; but the progress of civilization, and the glowing desire to transmit to pos terity the lineaments as well as the dee is of their heroes soon inducted them into a partial knowledge of the me

In this more advanced stage the predominant superstiin this more advances stage the precommast supportions of the epoch naturally suggested a wider field for the exercise of the imagination. The arts of imitation became subservient to, or rather impressed with, the religious characteristics of the different races, and were advanced or retarded by their peculiar influences. In proportion as their mythology assumed more or less of a poetical character did the resources of art rise to the leve of their requirements. Thus, whilst the Egyptians, ow ing to the gross and material nature of their worship, made demparatively but little progress, the Greeks in spired by a nore ideal and fanciful theology, advanced ra

In considering the influence of different forms of wor ship on the progress of the arts it will, in the first place be necessary to obtain a clear insight into the religious ideas by which they were affected. The mythology of the ancients was simply a language of the imagination, through which the prevaling superstitions of the period found expression, and which, in the hands of a crafty priesthood, soon assume 1 a certain form and concisten cy. No system that could have been devised could have been better calculated to develope the first germs of art and to stimulate them into a healthful ac-tivity. The mythology of the Egyptians, however, can hardly be said to have conferred any real benefit on art. the gross nature of the objects selected as representations of their deities, (embracing nearly the whole zoology o the country,) and the arbitrary regulations imposed by the priesthood, in order to preserve the immutable character of their religious symbols, having an inevitable tendency to cramp and restrain the inventive faculties or th artist. The same revere legislation fettered the expan sion of tasis by the prescription of an unvarying style of ecetume, opposed to all our modern netions of grace and freedom. To such an extent was this ecclesiastical des potism carried, that we are told by Diodorus that th Egyptian sculptors were not allowed to judge of the pro portions of a statue by the eve, but had a cettled scale parts late down for them. Thus religion, which might bave afforded a wide field for the exercise of the genius and famey of the artist, and contributed, as in other coun tries, to the development of the higher principles of ar itself, was rendered the means of enslaving its professors

and of crushing their noblest impulses.

Although the religious monuments of the Egyptians are not of a nature to impress us with a very high notice of their artistic capabilities, we should be in error in arriving at the conclusion that their other works were de In their historical subjects they displayed a degree of boldness and freedom which showed that they could occasionally escape from the conventional tram mels imposed upon them, and avail themselves of the inspirations derived from the study of nature. Whilet in the former we observe the very worst features of their style, particularly when the subject involves a union of bestial and human forms, in the latter we cannot help ad mining the spirit with which the figures are grouped and designed. The advantage derived by the artist from the greater latitude allowed him in the treatment of secular delineate the figures of the lower animals, divested of those typical adjuncts with which superstition has invested them. Some of them are wonderfully natural and graceful; whilst the figure of man, the noblest object n creation, is represented by a stiffness and heaviness o ontline and a deficiency of expression that exclude all idea of intellectual superiority. This imperiest acquain tance with the anatomy of the human figure may be in some degree accounted for by the fact that the Egyptian neither cultivated those amusements nor adopted those habits which rendered the theatre of the Greeks and the circus of the Romans such valuable schools for the study of form and expression. Yet sere they the first people who attempted with any degree of success scuiptured re presentations of historical scenes involving action and complicated movement. From an early period their monuments were ornamented with elaborate carring and bas reliefs of the battles in which their hings had been victorious, and one of their compositions we are told contained no less than eight hundred figures. Thus art, when their hieroglyphical writings had perished, stepped in to the aid of history, and rescued from obli-

vion the records of their achievements. In these few general observations we have enleavored to impart a popular interest to the subject, by placing before our readers those characteristics of Egyptian ar which are so strikingly exemplified in the varied conten of Dr. Abbotl's collection, but which might otherwise ap per obscure and unintelligible to those who have not had an opportunity of studying them. We will now procollection itself, which appear to us to illustrate our re

Let us take first the large limestone slab described as in the catalogue as No. 11. It is covered with beautifully carred representations of the human figure; but in the sameness of the attitudes, the stiffness of the anatomical outlines, and the uniformity of the costumes and drapories, we recognise the mischievous consequences of the attempt made to subject art to the trammels of con-

When freed from their restraints, as we have already hown, the natural genius of the Egyptian artists wa capable of achieving, if not as perfect results as their modern successors, yet a much closer approximation to nature than we are in the habit of given them credit for. What, for instance, can be more anatomically correct or

lifelike in its treatment than the cast of the bronze Szard, (No. 407) It is not only adm rable for its cornect representation of the object deligrated, but it presents some peculiarities in the execution that excite our as tonishment. It is not a cast taken from the dead reptile, but is evidently modeled from life, the chest bringer panded and full of air, and the abdominal muscles contracted, as if in the act of drawing a deep in-piration When we consider the difficulties a tending even the improved groups of modern art and the imperfect means of execution possessed by the Egyption statuary, we are struck with admiration at the matter of a work which leave so little to criticise.

That the Egyptians were not devoid of the vis comica. and had the power of expressing it by the pencil, we have a curious proof in a caricature painted on one of the limestone slabs, (No. 743) Even in those early days a find that the democratic satisfied already begun to we find that the democratic spirit had already begun to manifest itself, for the shaft of the painters wit is direct ed against royalty itself. The caricature represents lion seated upon the throne as a king, and a fox as a high priest making an offering to him of a leek, a plucked gorse and a feather fan

The most curious objects in the gallery, perhaps, are couple of sacred bulls, (Apit.) which were found in a tomb at Dashon, in the Lybian desert. It was on the west side of the necropolis of Memphis, close to the same spot that a French traveller-M. Monler-lately discovered an excavation, about a quarter of a mile long, with ranges of niches on each tide, containing large basalt sar cophagi, one of which was covered with beautifully carved

It would take up too much of our space were we to no tice in detail all the into sating features of this valuable collection. Suffice it to my, that it is usequalled by any private museum that we know of, and is surpassed only by a few of the national collections in Europe.

We must not omi: to notice the gems which the Doctor has added to his collection in the book which he keep open for the remarks of visiters. Were this record to be transmitted to posterity with the debris of our civilization it would give a bigh idea of our intellectual progrees. We copy, for the benefit of our realers, a few of

Delicious " ... Much delighted with the mummies, especially with

"And I also have a lean ass "

All comment on the good tasts and intelligence that dictated there effusions would be superfluous on our part. We have not heard anything lately of the subscription that was set on foot to purchase this valuable collection for one of our public institutions. We trust that the gentlemen who were appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting held in June last are not relaxing in their efforts, and allowing the subject to drop. With the exception of some three or four thousand dollars, which were subscribed at once by a few individuals, we are not aware that any further exertion has been made to raise the necessary funds. We should like to know what the gentlemen of the committee are about? It will be a re frection on our good taste and public spirit if we allow this unique collection to be either broken up or sent out

Criminals at the Tombs

EXECUTION OF WM. L. HOARE ON FRIDAY NEXT FOR THE MURDER OF SUSAN M'ANANY—OPINION OF THE PRISONER ON THE MATTER, ETC., ETC. On Friday next Sheriff Oreer will be called upon to ex scute the extreme mandate of the law by hanging Win. L. Hoare, sentenced to suffer for the marder of Susan McAnauy, in August last; and unless through the inter-position of the Executive of the State, there is but little

doubt but what the judgment of the law will be car William L. Hoave is a man 43 years of age, and a retive of Ireland, but for many years a resident of this city. His business was a wine and fiquor dealer, and fre quently fitted up porter houses which he hired out at a quenty fitted up porter way, we are informed, he realized considerable property. Unfortunately, however, he ba-came acquainted with a young woman us ned Suran Mo Augny, with whom he consisted, until she, by her conduct in associating with other men, created a judicity in the breast of Hours which he found impossible to suppress, and hence a difficulty arous between them. On the very day the homicide was committed he found her

associating herself with a sailer in porter houses. His passion became excited; and while leading under its in-

fluence, and blinded with rage, he sprang at the very ob-

ject of his affection, and struck her a blow. It was an

unforturate one as she died from its effects, and now ha is made to pay the forfeit of his own existence for the life Hoare was tried and convicted in November last and sentenced to December, to be hanged on Friday, the 27th instant. Since his conviction his friends have not been idle. Numerous have been the petitions alrealated through out the city and elsewhere for signatures, asking the Executive of the State for a communation of senten-All the petitions have been, we learn, submitted to Gavernor Sepmour, who has said in reply that it was a case

take its course. This unfavorable intelligence has been co amunisated to Heare, who new feels himself a docmed man When the sad intelligence was first given to him he felt despondent; but to the last two or three days he has expressed blusell ready at any moment to meet the wishes of the law, kay ing been prepared to meet his Maker through his spir.

in which he could not interfere, and that the law must

But, potwithstanding this, House makes a comparison between his case and that of DeCorn. He cannot con the distinction be ween the two cases. DeCorn destroyed the life of a human being, and received a punishment of two years and ten months in the State prison, while, for a similar offence, he is adjudged the forfeiture of his life. Hours asserts most earnestly that he cannot think the people wish to have his life. He does not consider him-self a murderer; he never intended to bill the woman self a murderer; he never intended to kill the woman -- it was the act of an unguarded moment-- the blow was given and the result proved fatal. He wishes to be understood that he does not fear death, but only the mode of procuring it; and cannot imagine why he should be deepned to suffer death on a gallows, when his intentions were never to cause the death of the unforturate woman, whose life he always considered a

Since his sentence Dr. Covil, the prison physician, has daily; but within the last two weeks Hoare has declined any stimulating drick, but to meet his death firmly, un der the consoling influence of his holy religion, the Ro man Cathelle faith.

There are other criminals charged with capital effects awaiting trial. In the first place there is Henry Carcell-commonly designated the Day street murderer—he has now been confined in the Tombs for upwards of three years. During that time he was tried and convicted, and sentenced to be hanged; but the judgment was set aside by the Court of Appeals, and a new trial granted. The absence, however, of two important witnessee prevents the District Attorney from bringing the case up for a se-

In addition to the abovenamed, there are three Irish laborers, named Hugh O'Gornor, Denis O'Counor, and John O'Connor, said to be brothers, charged with the murder of Michael Conroy, who was shot by one of the O'Connors in Fourteenth street, on the 17th of December last. They have not yet been indicted.

Jeremish Lane, alias Fox, is also a prisoner on a Cononer's commitment, charged with the murder of a German ramed William Heyer, on the 26th day of Desember by fracturing his skull with a cart rung, during an affray at the corner of Eim and Deans streets

John Finnity stands charged with arson in the first (egree, in retiting fire to a building occapied by families, and if convicted of the offence the punishment is feath.

Personal Is telligence.
Thomas Sters, Speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, having accepted the appointment of Casel at Dundee, has resigned his place as Speaker. So jumin F. Phursion, of Providence, was chosen to fill the

Hon. D. G. Jones, Syracuse; Capt. L. Stoddard, U. S. Navy; Gen. Robbly: Psysola, late Musicur of War, and recently banished by Santa Anna from Mexico; P. F. Wilcox, Mass.; W. H. Barkadale, and thirty others from St. Louis, arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday

Dramatic and Musical Matters.

We have so particular charge to note in the world of amusement for the past week. Every theatre that we have visited has been filled with delighted antiscom, and the season bids fair to be as presperous as any toat have preceded it, if not more so. The managers are all industrious in the production of noveities, and the pub-lia seem very villing to reward their efforts. The new London pieces are generally played here within a month of ter their first night, and if they have any moritar all they are so well acted and promited that they are generally more successful with us than with the people for whom they were written. It follows that, so long as managers can get English pieces for two shillings, the e is not much encouragement for native playerights; a few light pieces by American authors, however, have been presented with success. Among the forthcoming novelties we bear of fairy spectacles at the Broadway and Baroum's Museum, a new comedy at Burton's a new farce at Wallach's, and a play by Dumas at the last named house. "How to Make Home Happy" is to be profused at Wailnok's on Thursday, and Miss Deau, who has not appeared for some time, has a part in it. Cum-berians's comedy, "The Wheel of Fortune," (which has not been played here since Coopernade a 'hit' in it at the Park,) is to be revived at this theatre on Inceday. Mr. Blake plays Governor Tempest, and Mr. Walcot is the Perruddeak The entertainments for to-night are, briefly, as follows :-

At the Broadway the "Cataract of the Ganges" commerces its fourth and last week, so that all those who have not seen it will reize the present opportunity. In addition to the spectacle we have to right a new drama in three acts, by Stirling Coyne. It was written for the Haymarket, Lendon, and was produced last month. It is called "The Hope of the Family," and at the Broadway be parts which were originally played by Buckstone, Compton, Chippendale, W. Farren, and Mrs. Fitzwilliam will be played by Davidge, Whiting, Howard, Lanergan, and Miss J. Gougenbeim. The place was successful in

At Busten's "Paris and London," with all its glories, is to be revived for to night. Mr. Durivage's sketch, "Our Best Society," is also to be given.

At Wallack's three new pieces are announced-" A Bachelor of Arts," "A Pretty Piece of Business," and "Curiosities of Litera'ure." The cast of these please includes the names of Lester, Walcot, Mrs. Conway and other favorites.

At the Bowery, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is announced to be played every evening this week. This is an entirely new version, and a great deal of expense has been lavished on scenic effects. At the National, this week, "Uncle Tom's Cable"

and ' Hot Corn'? are to be given in the same orderafternoon and evening-as for the last two months. At Barnum's, this afternoon and evening, there are to

be a variety of dramatic performances, including the play of "Money;" and General from Thumb is to receive his friends, and recount his "strange, eventful history." siters will have an opportunity to inspect a fine collect tion of animals, and also see the Slamese Twins.

Signor Biltz will continue his exhibitions of magic and ventrilequism at Stuyverant Institute. He desires that every body will "come and laugh" to-night.

At the concert rooms, Christy's 472 Broadway, Wood's, 464 Broadway; and Buckley's, 539 Broadway, excellent programmes are announced. This style of music is popular, and it is well given by all of the companion. him Daves port has concluded a successful engagement

at Albany, and plays at the Howard Athence am, Boston, this evening. Mr. Anderson close i his engagement at the Howard on Friday. Mr. Ferrest commences his fourth week in Boston the

evening. He has played to very full houses.

Mr. F. Horn an T. F. Briggs are "starring" at Ordway

Mr. E. Eddy is playing at Troy. There are the sties at Newark and Tranton, N. J. Mrs. A. Parker manages the Newark house.

Frs. McCrosdy has been playing Mrs. E. Oakes Smith's drams, "Old New York," at Albany. A "Legend of the Chestnut Street Theatre," Philadelphis, written by James Rees, was produced at the Chest-

nut on Tuesday evening. The play was successful.

The Rayels remain at the Walnut Street Theatre for the J P. Addams, the Vankee comedian, has been playing

at the Buffalo Prestre. He is to be succeeded by Could who commerces an ergagement to night. John R. Scott is playing in Rochester James E Murdock has been the recipient of a complimentary benefit at the Facramento theatre, in the performance of which Mrs. C. N. Sinclair assisted. The house was crewded, and the beneficiary was presented with a

handreme watch and chain from a number of his Califoroia friends. He designs to return home in June Miss Eliza Logan bad a complimentary benefit at Savan nah on the 13th inst, when she closed her engagement, and has gone to Rickm and, Va.

Mr. Charles Burke has closed his engagement at Ric ley's Varieties, Washington, and will soon depart for Call Mr. and Miss Richings commence an engagement at Circlerati on the 50th lest.

Mrs. Farran and Mr. Oxley are playing at the Charles Mr. W. J. Floreage and wife closed an engagement at

Confernite, Ky., on the 14th inst. "Hot Corn" has been brought out at the Chestaut treet theatre, Philadelphia. The Busica Mail of Sainteey says :- "Mr. Bourolean!

t will be seen, is to read and describe his own great play of " London Assurance" at the Museum to night. The hare announcement is enough to crowd the house." The re appearance of Mad'lle Georges at the Theatre

Franceire, on the occusion of her own benefit, which took place on the 13th of December, created an immense sen-sation in Paris. She appaired in the Rollogone of Ca-neille, a piece which has not yet been touched by Mad'ile Batemen Children will leave New Orleans shortly

or California.

Mr. G. V. Brooke, the eminent tragedian has distribu ed smoog the poor of all persuasions in Beliast upwards f 150 pains of blankets, through the clergy of the town fell the churches.

Police Intelligence.

Police Intelligence.

Arret of a Fugitize— On Satura, yield a his custody a young man maned John Smith, alias Jomes Wilson, alias discussion, with an associate, sense two mon the sgn, were arrested in Toledo, Ohio, charged with being figuilies from New York, where they stood charged with being figuilies from New York, where they stood charged with being the perpetrators of a burglary et No. 2 Reway, one of the perty was found to have about his person a mumber of table on the bank of the Saile of New York, which hay a short time previous hat here no bodd of \$47,510, he piletters endeavored to ene perform the officers at volked by impling out of a window, and in so doing Saith broke his less, those which time be hat been unable to ravel until within a few day a past, when the officer activated in the window and in so doing Saith broke his less, those which time be hat been unable to ravel until within a few day a past, when the officer activated him to this city. He miscur was conveyed before justice On ora who committed him to prison for trial.

A Bold Burglary — On Saturday moraing, between the hours of two and for o'clock, none bold burglars obtained an estrance to the rear of the tailoung store of Mr. William B. Kompp, altured at No 523 Broodway, nor all window and made a relection of some of the best please of shalk clothe, carefunerie, vartings, was heard by some of the relations to drive up to where the ourglass carried out their plunder in Taelfih street, and then forced open the window and made a relection of some of the repair of the property and arrest of the burglars.

Arret on Supplied to have taken of the solen property. Mr. Kompp effers a reward of \$100 for the recovery of the property and arrest of the burglars.

Arret on Supplied to have been taken from the life and and the solen property. Mr. Kompp effers a reward of \$100 for the recovery of the property and arrest of the burglars.

Jersey City Intelligence.

Jersey City Intelligence.

Jersey City And Holorext—Proposal consistence—
At the special meeting of the Commen Council of Jersey
City, at the rooms of the Waler Commissioners in the
Jocan. The subject of admitting Roboten to the beacht
of the water works was discussed. A plea, to be submit
sed to the Legislature, was laid before the Board. The
Water Commissioners and delegates from Hoboken were
present. The subject was had used the table, and in the
place resolutions of read by Alformen Half were adopted,
which considered it inexpectant to enter into the propased coparter-ship of the water works, on account of
the difficulties which will arise not only in maring the
partner-ship, but in managing the water works under such
an arrangement. The resolutions considered that the
only feasible plan for distributing water in Hoboken was
by its consolidation with Jersey City, so that these works
might be managed by one municipal gouernment. These
resolutions were adopted by a vote of 9 to 2 of those
present.

The Bedini Excitement. LETTER FROM BEIGNI TO THE ARCHBISTOP OR

CONCIENATI. We find in the Cincippati Catholic Telegraph the follow. ing letter from Mous. Bedial. the Apostolio Nuncio :-

Dear Ancousing I ween to the Aporton Name of the Aporton Name of the Name of t

all that malice and batted against our holy religion and accurantated on my head to make me odious to this

All that malice and batted synthat our holy religion had accumulated on my head, to make me odious to this amake American nation, and the paralyse the effected the bureductions of an envey of the Holy Father, could neither dimends nor descript the constitutes which my scaler jeyed at each manager that a midst of dathoites so plant are so full of real the most form the propagate with the most hideous effectery, and behaved in spite of the plainest and strongest remonstrance from mone serve, as if a purelle credities could have exceled in a sation so emightened and so full of noble restiments but the consequences of evil are only for him who excloses it in his heart, or who speaks to propagate it. We have well text in our ministry pains, humilations, unjuries, are our portion; and I feel proud that your city has given me as occasion to experience them, and that I have thus been more worthily associated in the lot of the cainly bishops of this immense country. I out inthy say that fessus and oursays have honored a mission of peace; and that in the midst of both, my sull has always poured itself fortu in beneficious and pracess.

mission of peace; and that in the midst of both, my stul has always poured itself fortu in benedictions and prayers.

You are the only one of the bishops of America to whom I had a visit to repay for that which you had the good need to make me at Bologos. I am happy not to have falled in that duly. And I at the same time, admirs the he designs of Providence which directed your steps in advance to that city, that you might see with your own e.es its love for me, and the sweet memorials which I have had the satisfaction to leave there. O many what you have seen and heard in that city with the thousand lying runders, mallebously circulated among a people secretive on the subject of the ideas it mest despit chartishes, and tail me who are most to be pitied—the decrivers or the deceived? But prandy, at the last, decrivers or the deceived? But prandy, at the last, decrivers none but itself. "Mention at sequitar 105."

I feel mast rev. sir, a holy you in the persecutions I am made to ancure, and I bless God for them. It is in variable gratitude for having been found worthy of the outrages of the world for His Name's sakel that I send you the inclosed little effering (one laundered dollars in gold) for your dear orphans. Never shall I torget the beautiful feast which you gave me amongst them. Accept it, dear Archbishep, and bless it, that I may have some share in the prayers of those innocent children, and by them, as I true, be protected from all evil.

Firget me not, I entreat you, in your own prayers, while reducing the expression of my think for your amable he pitality, and of the must shour estimated and affection. I have the honor to remain your ment devoted brother in Jence Christ,

Most Rev. J. 5. Puncher, h.D. THE TRIAL OF THE POLICE IN CINCINNATI.

No new facts were elicited from the witnesses who were examined on the part of the defence on the eight in day of the trial, on which day the evidence was closed. The minh and tenth days were exampled by the consul-in automics and

a Summing up.

EXCITEMENT IN CARTHAGE, OHIO.

The efficy of field in was burned in Carteage, Ohio in the 15th in tant. A procession was formed, and in twee cartied several transparenties, or which were cartied, "Down with Eadlat." "Down with Saelbaker," I down with the Cincinnail Police." "Down with Capt. aliens and Oppression." MERTING OF THE GERWANS IN CLEVELAND. MENTING OF THE CREWARD IS CHEVELOOD a 'ew nights since, sympa bining with the Freeman of Charismat, and already continuing freeduction of epsech. They passed resolutions condemasters of School, and sent \$35 to add to the funds of the Freeman of Cincinnai.

to the funds of the Freeman of Cincinnal.

BEDINI EXCITEMENT IN COVINGTON, KY.

The Cincinnal Gaze to the 20th less says:—By the following note, and to captein Lukins, late chief of police, it will be seen that our police, Judge Spooner, and the Mayor, have been invited to "pitch into" the procession of covingtraians, who will march through the afrects of their city to night, and burn Brint in efficy:—

COVINGTON, Jan. 13, 1854.

As some of our citizens are determined to have a procession on Friday evening next, for the purpose of burning an effig of Benin, the orderated Namio of Pop Purs IX, and as we are affect the people are not capable of expressing their centiments is regard to the Roman butcher without ceating a just, there being a decisioney of pulice here, and, unfortunately, our Mayor being absent, butcher without c eating a jiot, there being a deficiency of patice here, and, bufortunately, our Mayor being absent, you will preceive there is cause for serious approhension of trouble in our unually peaceful city. In view of these isots, it was deemed advisable to room to twite you may your whole police force to be here upon Friday might, as we think there will be consciount of think there will be consciount of the plant of Police Court and the Mayor of your city.

TELEGRAPHIC. M. BEDINI NOT IN BALTIMORE.

Вактионя, Јан 21, 1854. M Bedini, the Pope's Nuncio, is not, to our knowledge

City Intelligence.

City Intelligence.

COMMUTATION THANKS ON THE SMOORLY FERRIES.—We have heard that it is contemplated by the Union Ferry Company to do away with the present system of commutation tichets. I this is so, the company had better give so important a matter the fullest consideration before they decide. This system of giving commutation tickets is one of the best features of these ferries, and is fore they decide. This system of giving commutation tickets is one of the best features of those learness, and is very convenient to those who have occasion to easily cross and recross the East rivar. If this convenients is to be forethed the feat rivar. If this convenients is to be cruted these people, it is well they should know it before they make arrangements for recifeuces another year. It mutricks, before they will reside in Brooklyn and be subject to the bere of earlying a pocketful of penalss from one end of the year to the other for ferry purposes, will leave Brooklyn and settle in New York. The reason urged for this catraord intersy riep is, that numbers yearly cross the ferry preceding of commuters. This is the fault of the ferry company, and so to those who purchase their can mutation tickets, and the later should not be made to suffer for it. Commuters are utilities to show that tickets when asked. Before the company decides upon this question it is well for them to see ember that no corporate body ever yet lost snything by a common attag the public.

corporate body ever yet lost anything by accommonating the public.

The Cold Warther—Conforters, overcoats, and rearing these are again in the ascendant. Another blast from the tee field, of the North has struck us. The thermome is yesterday meraling we attight degrees, and about noon was down to twenty degrees—twelves degrees below the fresting point. People went along yesterday all bundled up to the eyes in furs, cleaks and figurelt. Toose who were not absolutely called out burged around the store—the warmest and next friend that could yesterday be met with. The mud pools along the etrete were trained into loce, and the sky looked bleak and winter. What becomes of the homelus and the supperiess in these colf, freezing nights? Stop, selon of luxury, as you burry through the streets, bundled up in your their and coulty robes; bundled up in your their and coulty robes; bundled up in your think and coulty robes; bundled up in your their and coulty robes; bundled up in your their and coulty robes; bundled up in the product of the desiliture—Give relief, and figures was built by an accordation, on the relation of the desiliture—and in Broadway was built by an accordation, on the

"The Torrise Principles Buttons — The City Hotel that was in Broadway was built by an association, on the principle of a tontine, following the design of the Tortine Colles House, the property to descend to the survivers. Not obtaining subscriptions erough to complete it, it was mertaged, fell a sacrince to the mortgage, and was purchased by Erra Weeks and John Rom, of the firm of Ho, it a tom, and consequently sold by them to John Ando Anter. The Para Tracine was also commenced on the Carigo of a tontine, failed in the requisite means, was mertaged, soid under foreclosure, and was purchased by John Jacob Andrand Mr. Seekman. Thus, of three traine formatices only one was able to bear the law of the trainer formatices only one was able to bear the first the container of the continue for the properties are. That one, elected two years before the new City Hell, recently burnt, is annually distributing its income to the surviving nomine shareholders now a dured to fifty two, the youngest over sixty, the oldest over disply one years of age.

The Virginian of 1812—Thum Fromey Visit to Philament. Fills—the vellerance of the War of 1812 resident in the city have forwarded to our office a copy of a card in which they return thanks to all the people from whom her received countwises in Philadelphia or upon to know of their journey to that city. The Veterans request that we would publish this card in our paper, but as it would take up mastly three columns, we could not afford space to do not. Judging from its extreme longth we think that he did not have had a most reviewing journey—in fact a perfect ovation—and that they were treated and shall the climity, attention, and respect which their age and services entitle them to.

First — A light fire occurred last night at French's Ho (th, burning up one bed, which was the extent of the

age and services entitle them to.

FIRE — A light fire occurred last night at French's Ho
tel, burning up one bed, which was the extent of the
canner. It originated from the steam pipe running by
the side of one of the water pipes, to keep it from freezteg. Capt. French having engaged a new engineer, he
respected to blow the steam off at the proper time, and
the water pipes free. In the hing them preterday alsohol was poured around the pipe, which ignited, and set
me to a oed in the second story. The fire was put out
with spall of water.

with a pall of water.

A CRID BURNED TO DEATH — Yesterday the Coroner was called to hold an inquest at No. 321 Delancy street, on the body of a child, which came to its death from burns, caused by setting its clothing on fire.

CORDERS' OFFICE -The Coroners have now located them salves at No. 43 Chambers street, basement, next to Sur-ton's theatre.

A sonve man, named Thomas Riachburs, a son of Dr. R. S. Bir churr, of Charlestewn, Va., and a cadet at the Billitary icatthute at Lexington in that State, was killed on the 16th inst. by a young men maned thristian, a member of Judge Brokenbrough's law school. The Wockmock Tenh Legion gives the following particulars of the sad affair: "Obristian stabled Blackburn as he was carried out of church with a lady on his arm, to whom the former had desired to pay bla suit."

We learn from St. John, N. B., that the Grand Jury,

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

CABINET DISCUSSION ON THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Difference of Opinion Relative to the

Slavery Issue. Amendments Proposed by the Cabinet

and the House Committee. POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF THE DAY.

PATENT EXTENSION SCHEMES.

tien dec die

TELEGRAPHIC

TELEGRAPHIO.

THE CASINET AND THE SERRAREA BILL—LENGTHY
DISCUSSION ON THE FLAVERY 165UZ—AMANDMENTS
PROPOSED BY THE CAMBET AND THE HOUSE COMMITTER—SECRETARY DAVIS DISAPPOINTED WITH
THE GADEDEN TREATY—PRESIDENT PIERCE'S PRES

Washington, Jan 22, 1854. The Cabinet was in sersion all day yesterday and to a late hour in the evening, discussing the merits of the Ne b a-ka bill and the amendment proposed by Senator Dixon-repealing the Missouri compromise as applied to any Ter-ritory of the United States. It is understood Meadra. Jefferson Davis and Dobbin took strong grounds in favor of the abrogation of the compromise of 1820, whilst the other numbers of the Cabinet sustained the hill as re-ported by Judge Douglas.

The South takes the position that unless the Missouri compromise is repeated, its provisions must hold good as far as Nebraska is concerned, that Territory baving been expressly included in the act of 1820, and slavery prohibited north of thirty-tix thirty Mr. Douglass's bill refers to the compremise measures of 1850, and upon turning to them it is found that in the act establishing a territo rial government over New Maxico, a proviso is inserted, written by Senator Mason, of Virginia, declaring that nothing to that set shall be construed to invalidate the third clause of the second section of the joint resolution annexing Texas. That clause recognises the Misseuri compromise line in distlect terms. It is therefore clear that the compromise measures of 1810 Aid not in fact repeal the Mesouri compromise, but simply declined to extend it beyond where it already existedbat is, to territory acquired from Mexico. feel this, and heaps their solicitade for a rereal of the

Mr. Dean's declaration that the friends of the admisistration could support Mr. Douglas's bill was simply to may they would do so because it effectually execuded ala very from the territory of Nebraska. When he explains this to his friends, they will, doubtless, recover their

The result of the Cabinet deliberations yesterday has been an agreement to have an amendment offered in the Senate, by way of compromise, adding to the twenty first section of the Nebraska bill a province to the effect that the rights of persons and property shall be subjectionly to the estrictions and Hmitations imposed by the constitution of the United States, and the acts giving governments to be adjusted by a desirien of the Suprema Court of the United States. This, it is thought, will unite all sections in favor of the bill. We do not think it will, because so long as the Missouri set remains in force the Supreme Court must decide that slavery is expressly prohibited from Ne-

bracks, it being a portion of the territory ceded by France.
The Committee on Territories of the House will report
at an early day a bill for the organization of two territories instead of ous—an Eastern and Western Nebraskaalthough the names they are to be designated by have not yet been coulded upon. The bill will also in express terms repeal the Missouri compromise act, so far as it ap-plies to the territory in question. This will bring the question up squerely, and without that mysideation which surrounds the Senate bill. It will simply be a proposition to admit a slave territory and a free territory, would pour her slaves into Eastern Nebraska at once.

The fight has scarcely commenced, and the efforts og the administration to strangle it are simply ridiculous. Jefferson Davis, it is understood, is very much opposed to the Gadaden treaty, because it does not acquire a much territory as he desired. Mr Davis, who wrote Mr. Gadaden's instructions, desired to have Mexico code all the territory which included the battle fields where he had fought, upon the theory that if a route could be secured for a Pacific rallroad and at the same time the bat-Julied States, that his name, as the author of these ac quisitions, and the great preponderance which would be obtained, would secure him the Presidential nomination n 1856; but General Gadsden could only secure sui tolent had to follow the sinnosities of Lieutenant Colonel Cooke's wagon route, and to give us a port on the Colorado three miles above the Gulf of Califoreig. This searcely brings our boundary down to the thirty first parallel in any portion, but it locares the best and most passable routs to the Pacific and settles the question as to its being a Southern road.

The Union this muraleg states that the Herato's charge against General Pierce of having written a free scal letter in 1818, to a committee of which John Cochhat if John Cochrane or the executors of Mr. Atherton, erany map living or the executors of any man dead, has letter of General Pierce which sustains the allegations f the HERALD, they need not hesitate to bring them for

the Mexican treaty.

Our Washington Correspondence. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1854. The Administration and the Missouri Compromisc.

You will have perceived, from yesterday's article n the Union, and the still stronger one in to-day's paper, that the administration is opposed to the repeal of that portion of the Missouri bill of 1820 which excludes slavery from every portion of the territory situate north of 36 degrees 30 minutes of

latitude The Union admits that the Missouri line conflicts with the compromise of 1851; but it has not the courage to help to put an end to the conflict. It wishes the Missouri line repealed; but it does not wish to renew the slavery agitation. Is it, then, afraid of the slavery agitation being renewed? Has General Pierce so little confidence in his new friends that he is afraid of putting them to the proof? Docs he apprehend that the free soilers, whom he has taken to his heart, recipients as they are of his patronage, will still shirk every proposition which can ad I strength to the compromise and put an end to the prospects of fanatics and political gamblers who may be silent now that they may make themselves

the prospects of fanatics and political gamblers who may be silent now that they may make themselves noisy bereafter?

If the Missouri line is repealed then there is no more chance of renewing the starety agitation now or hereafter. The Umon admits this; and yet Gen. Pierce is afraid to try it. If the compromise is not strong now when shall it be stronger? If General Pierce refused to stake his popularity on a principle which he recognizes as just and proper who shall do it after him? Is he only the fearless mariner who is ready to command the fleet in port, but unwilling to put to sea when he perceives a cloud in the horizen?

The Union is sorry that the authors of the compromise did not repeal the Missouri line. It really shed croce-dile tears over that mistake. When the compromise did not repeal the Missouri line. It really shed croce-dile tears over that mistake. When the compromise was first launched in Congress there was not a Northern Senator beades Cass and Dickinson who dared to vote against it. Even Bright and Douglass were Wilmot provisoists, and so was the New Hampshire Patriot. Public opinion has now been rectufied, and it is not half as difficult now to repeal the Missouri line as it was three years ago to kill "the Wilmot." But there are men who are willing to eat a dinner when cooked, and even invite their friends to share in the tendered hospitality, who have not the courage to put salt in the soup for lear of spoiling it.

At last the Union warms the friends of the com-